

*Notes on the Chittagong Dialect.*—By F. E. PARGITER, B. A., C. S.

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The language spoken in Chittagong is a dialect of Bengali, but greatly corrupted, owing to the remote position of the district, the strong Muhammadan element in the population, and the tendency in East Bengal to speak quickly and clip the words.

These causes have been at work in Bakarganj, and the country east of the Meghna, and the language spoken there differs from ordinary good Bengali, the difference increasing as we proceed south-eastwards. The extreme is reached in Chittagong where the difference is so marked that a native from other parts of Bengal does not readily understand the language. Thus *আই ন দেইত ফারির* means *আমি দেখিতে পারি না*, I cannot see; *ব্যাগ্গুন* means *বেবাক গুলিন*, everything; *তর* stands for *তার পর*, after that. Ordinary colloquial Bengali is also met with there, or at least words used in ordinary colloquial Bengali, but such words are mixed up with purely local expressions, so that without a knowledge of the latter, it is not easy to understand what is said.

In offering these notes on the Chittagong dialect I know how incomplete they are, how many matters are unnoticed, and how much remains to be filled in to render this sketch thoroughly serviceable. These notes were collected some years ago, when I was residing in Chittagong. I have since then collected memoranda when studying the colloquial in other districts of Eastern Bengal where I have been. Several of the peculiarities here noticed are not confined to Chittagong, but prevail generally throughout Eastern Bengal, though not in so marked a degree. I may hope, however, that these notes, incomplete though they are, may be of use to others, whether as an aid in learning the vernacular, or as an inducement to supply what is wanting.

#### NOTES ON THE GRAMMAR OF CHITTAGONG DIALECT.

##### PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

The letters are the same as in pure Bengali; but the following peculiarities may be noticed—

ক at the beginning of a word very often has the sound of the letters *ح* (h) and *خ* (kh) in the Hindustani—thus *কাইম* “a split bamboo” is pronounced *kháim*; *কোন্দে* “whither?” *khonde*; *কৌন* “who” *khaun*.

খ is often pronounced like হ; and is sometimes corrupted to গ, thus *মুগ দেই চিনি* = *মুখ দেখিলে চিনি*, “I should recognise him if I saw his face.”

ছ is almost invariably pronounced like s; thus আছি “I am” is pronounced ási.

ট and ঠ are often corrupted to ড; thus উড for উঠ “get up”; মাড়ি for মাটি “earth”; উডান for উঠান, “the court-yard in a house.”

প at the beginning of a word is very often pronounced like ফ, f, —thus ফারি for পারি “I can.”

ফ is often pronounced like প or হ—thus পেল্লাম for ফেলিলাম “I threw”; and হেল for ফেল “throw.”

শ sometimes and স generally, at the beginning of a word, are pronounced like হ h—thus সকল “all” becomes hakal; শোর “a noise” becomes húr.

য in combination is almost always *distinctly* pronounced as y—thus কর্গ্য “kargya.” When the vowels অ and আ immediately precede the য phalá, they are pronounced as if the vowel ই came in between, and this is especially the case when the য in combination is followed by the vowel এ—thus মাপেয় “he measured,” is pronounced máipye; সাক্ষ্য evidence sáikhya; আসেয় “he came” áisye. Similarly সমক্ষে “in the presence of,” “before,” is pronounced samaikhye.

#### CORRUPTION OF WORDS.

The chief peculiarity of the dialect spoken in Chittagong is the extent to which the words are shortened by corruption. The chief ways in which this occurs are these—

(1) A single consonant, especially a hard one, occurring between two vowels is often elided, and the vowels open one on the other without blending; the elision is almost invariable if the second vowel be ই or ঐ—thus; ডাকিও “call” becomes ডাইও; আসি and আসিও “come” become আই and আইও; ডুবা “a bamboo hedge around a tank” becomes ডুআ; দেখিতে “to see” becomes দেইতে; বেবাক “all” becomes বেআক and then ব্যাক; বাঁধে “he binds” becomes বাএ; শশুর “father-in-law” becomes হউর; খাইলাম “I ate” becomes খাইআম; বসিও “sit down” becomes বইও; খুলিয়া “having opened” becomes খুইয়া and খুই; নিকাল “draw out” becomes নিআল.

But ম in such a position is often changed to <sup>ˆ</sup>anuswár; thus আমি “I” become আঁই; তুমি “thou” becomes তুঁই; তামাক “tobacco” becomes তাঁউক and তাউক; আমার “my” becomes আঁর; and তোমার “thy” তাঁর.

(2) A compound consonant preceded by a long vowel in the middle of a word is generally reduced to a single one, all except the last being omitted or being replaced by anuswar;—thus শূখনা “dry” becomes হুঁনা.

(3) Final এ is often dropped, especially in the locative affix তে in nouns, and in the infinitive of verbs—thus বাড়িতে “at home” becomes বাড়িত্; कहিতে “to say” becomes कहित्.



(4) Final অ is omitted in the 3rd person, Past and Pluperfect Tenses, in verbs; thus গেল্ for গেল; আহিল্ for আহিল; কর্গিল্ for কর্গিল.

(5) Short words with আ in the first syllable, sometimes insert ই (less frequently উ) after the আ in pronunciation—thus আইজ for আজ “to-day”; হাইল for হাল “rudder”; আউগে for আগে “before”.

(6) In words of several syllables, especially those borrowed from Persian and Arabic, the accent is thrown back as far as possible, and the following syllables are lightened; thus হওয়াল (Arab. حواله) “charge” becomes হাওলা “a háola” (a tenure in which the tenant receives “charge” of a tract of jungle to be reclaimed); এলাকা (Arab. علاقه) “connexion” becomes এলকা.

#### DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

The declension of nouns does not differ materially from ordinary Bengali, allowance being made for the changes due to corruption, thus the দিয়া of the Instrumental is corrupted to দি. The chief peculiarities are these—the Nominative often ends in এ; the Ablative is formed with তুন “from”; and the Locative often drops the এ of the termination “তে” so that it ends in t, as ফারত for পারেতে “on the bank.” The abl. তুন is added in nouns to the word itself, but in pronouns to the genitive case.

A sort of double case is sometimes met with, thus বহিনেরত্ (gen. and loc. cases) “at a sister’s [bári].” I have also heard হাওয়ার ঈতে “by the force (lit., *this*) of the wind”; but this expression seems to be merely an instance of the common use of the pronominal form যি “this” (“what-do-you-call-it”) to denote something that one cannot name at the moment.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	
N.	পুত or পুতে a son.	N.	ফোইর a tank.
Ac.	পুতরে	Ac.	ফোইর
I.	পুতরদি	I.	ফোইরদি
D.	পুতরে	D.	ফেইরে
Ab.	পুততুন	Ab.	ফোইরতুন
G.	পুতর	G.	ফোইরর
L.	পুতে	L.	ফোইরত
V.	ও পুত		

## NUMERALS.

The numerals are the same as in ordinary Bengali, but অষ্ট is commonly used for eight instead of আঠ.

The word উয়া or উআ is very generally used after a numeral to denote a “thing” or “piece,” thus অষ্ট উআ “eight things.” When affixed to the word এক “one,” the compound becomes এক্ উআ, অষ্ট্ আ and উষ্ট্ আ “one thing or piece.” It is also added to nouns to particularise, thus হে রাত উআ “that particular night.”

আনে (for থানে ) is also used, thus দোনে আনে “both things.”

গুন is used with adjectives, thus কত গুন “how many?” “how much?” ব্যাগ্গুন “everything.”

## THE VERB.

The most striking differences occur in the conjugation of the verb, which varies considerably from ordinary Bengali. Verbs are all conjugated very much in the same way, but the formation of the Past Tense (and the Pluperfect which is formed from it) presents several differences which depend on the final letter of the root.

The ordinary mode of forming the Past Tense is by affixing য়ি, য় and য়ে to the root if it end in a consonant, and ইয়ি, ইয় and ইয়ে if it end in a vowel, for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons respectively. This য় is distinctly pronounced *y*—thus মাপি় “I measured;” আসি় or ( আসি ) “I came;” আসে় (or আসে ) or আইয়ে “he came;” খাইয়ে “he ate;” বুঝি় “I understood.”

But if the root ends in র or ড়, (and also গ ), the affixes are গি, গ় and গে় respectively—thus কর্গি “I did;” পড়্গি “I read;” and the গ is sometimes changed to জ thus ধর্গি or ধর্জি “I seized.” The regular forms, however, or forms closely like them are in use, thus খাইলাম “I ate;” ফেল্লাম “I threw;” নাচ্ছিলাম “I danced.”

The Pluperfect is formed by affixing লাম, লা (or লি ) and ল, to the 1st person, Past Tense—thus লেখি়লাম “I had written;” লাগি়লান “I had begun;” কর্গিলাম “I had done;” ধর্জিলি “you seized,” but আসে়ল্ “he had come.”

The 1st person Future is formed by affixing য়ুম, গাম and জ়ুম with or without a conjunctive ই, to the root, thus করি়ুম or কর্গাম “I shall do;” পারি়জ়ুম “I shall be able.” The other two persons are nearly regular.

## THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

*Present.**Past.*

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. আছি “I am,” “we are” | আছিলাম “I was,” “we were.” |
| 2. আছ                   | আছিল                       |
| 3. আছে                  | আছিল্                      |

The following is a specimen of a verb in its full conjugation.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB করিতে “to do, make.”

*Present.*

1. করির্ “I do,” “we do.”
2. করর্
3. করের্; honorific. কর্তন

*Imperfect.*

1. করিতে আছিলম “I was doing.”
2. — আছিলা
3. — আছিল্

*Past.*

1. কর্গি “I did;” or regularly করিলাম ( করি আম )
2. কর্গা করিলা
3. কর্গে করিল্

*Pluperfect.*

1. কর্গিলাম “I had done.”
2. কর্গিলা
3. কর্গিল্

*Future.*

1. করিষুম\* or কর্গাম্; or regularly কর্বে and করিবাম “I shall do.”
2. কর্বে
3. কর্বে\* or কর্বে

*Imperative.*

2. কর “do thou”; and with the negative ন, করিও
3. করুক

Infinitive করিতে and করিতাম “to do.”

Prest. Part. করিতে “doing.”

Past Part. ( করা ) “done.”

Conj. Part. করি, করিয়াবে “having done.”

The following are specimens of other verbs, which show variations in the Present and Past Tenses.

VERB রাখিতে “to keep.”

*Prest.*

*Past.*

- |           |                            |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1. রাখির্ | রাখাম or রাখা              |
| 2. রাখর্  | রাখা (or রাখিয়)           |
| 3. রাখের  | রাখে (pronounced ráikhye). |

\* This form is most common.



## VERB খাইতে “to eat.”

<i>Prest.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
1. খাইর	খাইয়ি or ( খাইলাম )
2. খাওর	খাইয়
3. খাএর or খার	খাইয়ে

The verb খাইতে “to go” has an irregular participle গৌই “having gone,” which is often added to other verbs, to render them more forcible, thus আঁই গেলাম গৌই “I went away”; দেও গৌই “give.”

## THE INTERROGATIVE.

A phrase is rendered interrogative by placing না after the verb, expressed or understood, for the present tense, and নি (sometimes না) for all the other tenses—thus যাওর না “are you going?” গেলা নি “did you go?” যাইবা নি “will you go?” ও চর ন না? “is it not a *char*?”\*

## THE NEGATIVE.

The negative is expressed by ন, which is placed before the verb, thus—আঁই ন দিয়ুম “I shall not give.” ন যাইও “do not go.” ন আইয়ে “he has not come.” With the verb হইতে, ন is often blended into one word, thus—ন হইল্ becomes নইল্ “it was not.” But the *imperative* use of না remains the same as in ordinary Bengali, thus—যাও না “go.”

## ADVERBS.

Adverbs of place are formed from the pronominal bases by affixing (1) ডে—thus কোডেডে “where?” or (2) যাঁ, যান or যানে (corruption of খান?)—thus ইযাঁ, ইযান and ইযানে “here.”

Adverbs of direction are formed from the same bases by affixing দি or ন্দি (corruption of দিগে?) thus—ইন্দি “hither;” উন্দি “thither;” কোন্দি “whither?”

Adverbs of time are formed by adding the word উক্কে ( وقت ) or its corrupted form উক্কে to the pronouns, thus—হেউক্কে “then.”

## VOCABULARY.

I append a vocabulary of words peculiar to Chittagong. Out of a large number I noted down, I have struck out all that were to be found in Bengali Dictionaries, and those that remain are either peculiar, or are used in peculiar senses. A considerable number of the words, however, are not confined to Chittagong, but may be met with in Noakhali, Bakarganj, and other districts of Eastern Bengal.

\* Char = a sandbank in a river.

অগাঁৱা কৰিতে *v. n.* to go to stool.

অহৰ ( একত্ৰ ) *adv.* together.

অহে = উহে *q. v.*

আইল (for আলি) *s.* ridge of earth dividing fields.

আউগে (= আগে) *prep.* before, in front of.

আউড় } standing with the hands  
আড় } raised and the palms out-  
wards to prevent a per-  
son coming against one.

আউলা ঘৰ *s.* kitchen.

আওৰা *adj.* unclaimed (as property, waifs and strays). Pers. *آوار* scattered.

আওঁৰ *s.* small water-way in a band (= চূঙ্গা).

আখিৰা *s.* hermitage.

আগাত *s.* the top (of a tree), the prow (of a boat).

আচু *s.* scratch.

আজা *s.* clasping around a person's body with both arms.

আজাইৰ *s.* a workman's leisure time after work is done.

আড়গড়া *s.* rough fence made of stakes.

আড়া *s.* small wage.

আনি বোলাক *s.* a bolák (*q. v.*) without the pendants.

আবাদুয়া *adj.* quarrelsome. [son).

আম কাষে উঠাইতে to burn (a per-  
আমাত *s.* silence.

আৰ্ছা *s.* extension of time.

আল্গা *adj.* another, different; দৰকা  
আল্গা কৰিতে to close a door (but  
not fasten it).

ইয়ত (loc. case of *pron.* এ) *adv.*  
here, in this place.

ইন্দি *adv.* hither, in this direction.

ইয়া *adv.* so, thus.

ইয়ান *adv.* here, in this place (cor-  
rupted from এ খানে?)

উআ *particle* (= টি, টা) used with  
numerals to denote "things,"  
and with nouns to particularise;  
— মাত উআ seven things; হে রাত  
উআ that particular night.

উজাইতে *v. n.* (from উজু and আসিতে?)  
to approach direct, go straight  
towards. Its imperative উজাও,  
"come straight here!" is used  
as a cry to the neighbours for  
help, when an offence is being  
committed.

উজাল (from উজ্জ্বল) *s.* a torch made  
of a bundle of split bamboos.

উজু *adj.* right in front, straight, up-  
right.

উহে (from উহু *وقت*, time) used in  
composition to denote time, thus  
কোনুহে, when?

উদলা *adj.* stark naked. [open.

উদ্যা *adj.* unenclosed, unfenced,

উন্দি *adv.* thither, in that direction.

উমী লোক *s.* simple country folk,  
who have always lived in the  
country and are ignorant of the  
ways of towns.

উৰা *s.* buffalo-shed.

উই } *s.* machán or raised place in  
উএ } a house for placing paddy  
baskets.

উফা *adj.* straight and upright (ap-  
plied to a cow's horns).

এহিয়ার *adv.* now.

ওরা *s.* basket for collecting cow-  
dung (= পেড়ুয়া)



কই (pronounced koï) *adv.* where? in what place? It is used to express strong and contemptuous negation, as কই রাস্তা, “where is there a road?” “there is no road at all.”

কছায়ন *s.* quarrel.

কজিয়া (for কলীজা) *s.* the liver.

কচি *s.* switch, small branch.

কড়াই } *s.* low pot with a large  
কড়া } mouth.

করণী ঝলি a jhali made of upright split bamboos spread out and fastened to transverse strips of bamboo.

কর্দা *s.* log, block of wood.

কলা *s.* small earthenware vessel.

কলাই *s.* the head.

কাইন্দ *s.* small natural embankment.

কাইম *s.* split bamboo; সোণার কাইম a plain gold circular bracelet.

কাগনা *s.* bracelet, wristlet.

কান্নানা খারু *s.* silver kháru.

কাছা *s.* edge, margin.

কাটতী *s.* deducting, deduction.

কাটী *s.* band, embankment.

কাটীবন্দী *s.* constructing an embankment.

কাং *prep.* for, on account of; in, among.

কারি *adj.* severe (applied to a blow).

কারুল *s.* heifer.

কালগাটীয়া *s.* old grass.

কাহিল করিতে *v. a.* to defeat (in a lawsuit). Arab. قائل

কিয়ত (loc. case of *pron.* কি) *adv.* where? in what place?

কিলাই } *adv.* why?  
কিলে }

কুটিতে *v. a.* to husk (paddy) by pounding.

কুট্গামি *s.* seduction, intrigue.

কুড়িয়া *s.* manger.

কুদিতে *v. n.* to hasten forward with anger, *lit.* to leap, bound.

কুরাই *s.* collection, gathering.

কুরাইতে *v. a.* to collect, gather together.

কুশাইর } *s.* sugarcane.  
কুশ্যার }

কেয়ার *s.* door, (= কপাট).

কেবেরাল *s.* quarrel, contention.

কোটা *adj.* turned inwards (as a cow's horns).

কোঠা *s.* field.

কোডেড *adv.* where? in what place?

কোন্দি *adv.* whither? in which direction?

কোব *s.* a blow, hit, stroke. কোব ধরিতে *v. a.* to begin. Pers. کوب beating.

কোবাইতে *v. a.* to cut, wound.

কোরে *adv.* at the side of, near.

কোষ নৌকা a large boat, bound and fastened with iron. Probably a corruption of Eng. ‘coast’ = a ‘coasting boat’, one that goes to sea.

খচি *s.* small stake in a fence.

খটিতে *v. n.* to slip aside, slink away.

খটিয়া *s.* post of a fence.

খাইন *s.* subscription, contribution.

খাওইয়া *s.* eater, person to be fed.

খাওলা *s.* eating, feasting.

খাঁড়ি *s.* channel of a river.

খাটী *s.* small enclosure made in a tank to catch fish in.



খান্দি *s.* instrument for making a hole through an earthen floor in house-breaking.

খামার বাড়ি (or ঘর) *s.* a house built near a man's land, where he puts up during the tilling season.

খারু *s.* bracelet for wrist: also an anklet.

খুপিয়া রাস্তা *s.* private path.

খের *s.* paddy-grass.

খেশী *s.* a relation, relative. Pers. خویش own.

খোচা মারিতে *v. a.* to dig a thing into the ground (as if to feel what is there).

খোয়া *s.* mist, fog.

গম *adv.* well, much.

গমিতে *v. n.* to go.

গর্দনিয়া *s.* pushing a person by the back of the neck. Pers. گردن neck.

গাটে *adv.* leaning one's body against anything.

গাতা *s.* swelling caused by a blow.

গাবুর *s.* coolie, servant, labourer.

গীলা (= তাল) *s.* padlock.

গুজার করিতে *v. a.* to publish, notify, make known. Pers. گزار passing (from mouth to mouth) hence public, notorious.

গৃহস্থ *s.* cultivator of land, husbandman.

গৃহস্থী *s.* status of a cultivator of land.

গোছ *s.* stake for fixing nets in the water.

গোছি *s.* stick.

গোধা *s.* bund, embankment.

গোন *s.* delay.

গোপ্তা *s.* private path.

গোবাম *s.* common pasture-land, a common.

গোমটা *s.* cow-dung.

গোয়াল *s.* cow-house.

গ্যা (gyá) is used during hesitation in speech, just as তোমার is used in Central Bengal.

ঘাটপান *s.* ferry-hire.

চঙ কাপড় *s.* kind of cloth with a variegated stripe down the middle (generally worn by Mags).

চঙ্গ *s.* high machán in fields.

চাই *s.* instrument for catching fish.

চাকা *s.* clod, lump of earth.

চান্দ বোলাক *s.* semicircular bolák (*q. v.*)

চামুয়া *s.* four-sided basket (= ডোঙ্গা).

চিক্কর (from চিৎকার) *s.* scream.

চিটী *s.* small split bamboos laid lengthwise in the frame of a roof.

চিন্নাল *s.* early aus rice-crop.

চুআ (from চুল), *s.* hair of the head.

চুঙ্গা *s.* a small water-way in a bund (= আওঁর).

চেচরাইতে *v. a.* to drag along on the ground.

চেল *s.* male buffalo.

চোআ (pronounced soá), see চোপা.

চোইতে (from চষিতে) *v. a.* to plough.

চোঙ্গ *s.* husk (of paddy).

চৌআইলা (from চৌচতুর four and আলি boundary) *s.* land bounding on all sides the land in question.

চৌআলিয়া (from আলি) *s.* boundaries.

ছাইন (from ছাঁচি?) *s.* eave of the thatch.

ছানি } *s.* wicker or cane work  
 ছায়নি } cover (around a glass jar).  
 ছিকা *s.* a kind of shelf.  
 ছিবা *s.* branch or sprout of bamboo.  
 ছেঁচ *adj.* charred.  
 ছৈলান *s.* wandering about.  
 ছোঁআ *s.* branches and sticks thrown  
 into water to prevent people  
 fishing there.  
 জমিতে *v. a.* to gather, rise up, collect  
 (as water when its flow is ob-  
 structed).  
 জাগির *s.* teacher, tutor. [chest.  
 জাবরাইতে *v. a.* to clasp around the  
 জালি *s.* woven purse, closed at its  
 mouth by drawing a thread  
 tight.  
 জিঁবত (loc. case of *pron.* যাহা) *adv.*  
 where, in which place.  
 জিজ্ঞাসা বাদ *s.* asking, questioning.  
 জিত করিতে *v. n.* to persist.  
 জিদা *adj.* sent, despatched.  
 জুঙ্গরা, জোঙ্গরা, and জুঙ্গইর *s.* kind of  
 umbrella or hood made of leaves,  
 and suspended from the head over  
 the back, (so as to leave the hands  
 free).  
 জুফা *s.* a bamboo split partially down,  
 and fastened around with hoops,  
 so as to form a round vessel, for  
 holding things.  
 জেরবার করিতে *v. a.* to render re-  
 sponsible or liable. زیر بار Pers.  
 under a burden, responsible.  
 জরবারী *s.* ruining, breaking, injury.  
 জোন *s.* moon-light.  
 জোয়ার *s.* trench, rut.  
 জোরা *s.* (tidal watercourse?) small  
 nullah.

ঝালি *s.* a closely-constructed tatti,  
 (through which one cannot see).  
 ঝাকি জাল *s.* circular fishing-net,  
 thrown so as to fall in a circle  
 on the water and sink.  
 ঝাড় ঝাড় *s.* scrub jungle.  
 ঝাপাইতে *v. a.* to cover (something)  
 with (something else).  
 ঝুক দিতে *v. a.* to get before one, to  
 anticipate one, get the start of  
 one.  
 ঝোর *s.* small path.  
 টকটকাইতে *v. a.* to obstruct, hinder.  
 টহলুয়া *s.* a servant who does all the  
 odd jobs in a kitchen.  
 টাকিয়া *s.* stem of a tree, trunk.  
 টান }  
 টার } *s.* recollection, remembrance.  
 টুনি *s.* post, stake.  
 টেও }  
 টেঙ } *s.* thigh, leg (of an animal).  
 টেওঁইয়া জাল a wedge-shaped fishing-  
 net (pushed forward and down-  
 ward).  
 টেঙ্গরা *s.* an open fence of upright  
 and horizontal bamboos.  
 টেপা *s.* a small pot, with a hole in  
 the bottom, used in making salt.  
 টোপা }  
 টোবা } *s.* small pond.  
 টাউর *s.* looking at, inspection, at-  
 tention.  
 টাহর *s.* fancy, thought, opinion,  
 (= خیال). With করিতে to re-  
 cognise, know.  
 টেটা *s.* = তম্বল.  
 ডগ্গর *s.* double drum.  
 ডল *s.* flood.  
 ডুনা *s.* fish-basket.



ডুব *s.* a funnel made of bamboo for catching fish.

ডুবা *s.* bamboo hedge around a tank.

ডুমা *s.* small cloth, or scarf = Hind. gámcha.

ডুরিয়া *s.* fish-basket carried on the back between the shoulders.

ডেঙ্গা *s.* wall of earth surrounding a bári.

ডেঁআইতে } *v. a.* to drive (cattle).  
ডেঁআনিতে }

ডোঙ্গা *s.* four-sided basket (= চামুয়া).

ডোনা } *s.* fisherman.  
ডোম }

ডোমা *s.* kind of cloth with broad red border, worn by Musalmáns.

ডোল *s.* a large deep mat-basket for keeping rice or paddy.

ডৌনিয়া *adj.* (from ডোল fashion, manner) of a kind, like; as কোন ডৌলিয়া of what kind? like what?

ঢল *s.* flood, rise of water, in a river.

ঢম্বল *s.* iron fishing-spear.

ঢাকাঢাকো *adv.* close by, very near.

ঢাকে *prep.* at the side, by the side.

ঢেমণী } *s.* a kept mistress.  
ঢেমসী }

তর (= তার পর) after that.

তরে *adv.* for, for the purpose of.

তাউক *s.* tobacco. [Mags.]

তামি *s.* red-bordered cloth, worn by

তার *s.* bracelet for the upper arm.

তির *s.* cross-beam of a roof.

তুন *prep.* from.

তুপিয়া *s.* mound of earth at the side of a field.

তৈঁহ } *pron.* he, she.  
তৈঁ }

তৈনতি (Arab. تعيناتي) *adj.* deputed, despatched.

তোআইতে *v. a.* to search, seek.

তোতিতে (?) *v. n.* to wake, be awake.

থাকি *prep.* from (ablative).

থান পাইতে *v. a.* to get notice (of a thing).

থিয়াইতে *v. n.* to wait, stand, remain.

থীইতে *v. n.* to stand: thus শীধ হই থীও "stand upright."

থেকিয়া *prep.* from.

দছাদছি pulling one another.

দল্যা *s.* salt in lumps or cakes.

দাঁ *s.* an oar, the blade of which is a separate piece of wood fastened on to the handle.

দাএল বালী *s.* a sort of beaded bálí (*q. v.*)

দুপাদুপি pushing and pulling one another about.

দুমি *s.* a beetle for ramming earth down.

দুয়ারের মোখা (from মুখ) *s.* the frame of a door.

দোআইন্দা? *s.* narrow path between two houses.

দোআধারা ঝলি *s.* a jhali made of split bamboos spread out and intertwined cross-wise.

ধর পড়াইতে *v. n.* to roll about on the ground.

ধাইতে *v. n.* to run away, flee.

ধাইল *s.* eave of a house.

ধারি *s.* open foot-path, foot-track.

ধুঁড়িতে *v. a.* to search for, seek.

ধূল } *s.* earth impregnated with  
ধূলা } salt.

নরচর *s.* difference of opinion, want of unanimity.

নাইয়র *s.* a wife's going to her father's house.  
নাচি *s.* dancing.  
নাডা *adj.* fastened, bound (as a door).  
নাশী *s.* a drain.  
নিছান *adj.* pulled out.  
নিজ্জাস *adv.* excellently, well.  
নোড়া (= পুতা) *s.* stone roller used in preparing spices.  
পঙ্গ *s.* the semi-cylindrical mat-covering over a boat.  
পটিতে *v. a.* to enter, go in.  
পনা *s.* vegetation that grows on the surface of a tank.  
পরক করিতে *v. a.* to store up.  
পল *s.* (pala) a hemispherical basket, with a narrow mouth at the top, for fishing.  
পসর } (= আলো) *s.* light, moon-  
পহর } light; blaze, flame.  
পাএবস্তা *adj.* alluvial.  
পান্নি *s.* an oar, made of one piece of wood. Also পাজ্জোই.  
পাছে *s.* stern (of a boat).  
পাঞ্জলী *s.* assembly, gathering (for purposes of discussion).  
পাটা (= শিল) *s.* flat stone on which spices are prepared.  
পাড়া *s.* heap, pile.  
পাড়ালিয়া *s.* inhabitant of a párá.  
পাতা জঙ্গল low (grass) jungle.  
পাতিল *s.* a low pot, similar to a টেপা.  
পান *s.* boat hire.  
পাল *s.* side, direction.  
পালি *s.* bale (of cotton).  
পিছকুলে, *adv.* at the back, behind.  
পিটিতে *v. a.* to beat (the ground so as to smooth it).

পীছ মোরা বন্ধন fastening one's hands behind his back.  
পুন্নি *s.* Mag priest (unable to read or write). Burmese *phungyi*.  
পূছ করিতে *v. a.* to ask, question, interrogate.  
পুতা (= নোড়া) *s.* stone roller used in preparing spices.  
পুনি *s.* tank. Sansk. *पुष्करणि*  
পুয়াইত্যা about 4 A. M., see ফইত্যা  
পুন *s.* lime-pit, lime-kiln.  
পূপতো ভাই father's sister's son.  
পূপা *s.* paternal aunt.  
পূপ্ছাল (corrupted from পূর্ক চাল?)  
*s.* the Eastern part of Thana Satkaniya, east of the hills.  
পেড়ুয়া *s.* basket for collecting cowdung (= ওরা).  
পেয়াল *s.* dry paddy grass.  
পোইঞ্চি = বেয়াল  
পোকে *s.* a snake.  
পোঁচিতে } *v. a.* to cut in a sawing  
পোছিতে } manner.  
ফইত্যা (loc. case) early in the morning, before day-break, see পুয়াইত্যা  
ফরক *adj.* separate. Arab. *فراق*.  
ফালাইতে *v. a.* to throw.  
ফালি *s.* a square-shaped chili basket.  
ফূআতো = পূপতো.  
ফেণা = পনা.  
ফোআই *s.* an oar (= পাজ্জোই?)  
ফোইর *s.* a tank.  
ফোতন *adv.* lying on one's back.  
বণ্টক *s.* division, partition.  
বদর *s.* shout, noise.  
বয়লা *s.* a hollow kháru.  
বর্গ *s.* concord, agreement.  
বসতিতে *v. n.* to live, dwell.



বাইতে *v. a.* to pull, row (a boat);  
drag (a fishing-net).  
বাইন *s.* scattering (seed).  
বাউঁ *s.* bracelet.  
বাউঁক *s.* piece of bamboo used for  
carrying things on the shoulder.  
বাঁধিতে (with নৌকা) *v. a.* to build,  
construct.  
বাঁশডুবা } *s.* bamboo thicket or clump.  
বাঁশডুগা }  
বাণ (ভাণ?) মারিতে *v. a.* to bewitch,  
enchanter.  
বাদ *adv.* without. Arab. *بعده* after.  
বাদে *adv.* besides, except. *id.*  
বান্দা *s.* pledgment, mortgage.  
বালাম নৌকা a large boat, bound and  
fastened with bamboo and cane.  
বালী *s.* a nose-ring (fastened through  
the septum).  
বাসুয়া *s.* inhabitant, resident.  
বিওঁ (= বাউ) *s.* a fathom.  
বিওন্দি জাল *s.* large fishing-net.  
বিচোইন *s.* hand-pankha.  
বিজরা *adj.* unmarked, unstamped,  
unbranded.  
বিঝারা *adj.* illicit, unlicensed.  
বুঝ করিতে *v. n.* to decide.  
বেড় *s.* ditch, channel.  
বেনা *s.* torch of twisted straw.  
বেব্যাক } (from বেবাক) *adj.* all,  
বাগ } every.  
বেশ *s.* property, wealth. [paddy.  
বৈটা *s.* a basket, holding 8 áris of  
বৈয়ম *s.* large glass jar with a narrow  
mouth, enclosed in wicker-work  
(ছানি) with a wickerwork handle;  
a tall jar.  
বোমুতা *s.* the threads of a weaving  
instrument (রাজ).

বোর (bora) *s.* a (pán) garden.  
বোলাক *s.* gold nose-ring with pen-  
dants.  
ব্যাম } (corrupted from ব্যামোহ) *s.*  
ব্যামু } illness, sickness.  
ভাট *s.* handle (of a knife).  
ভিণ্টা *s.* mud floor of a house.  
ভোট *adv.* under, below.  
মগ্গরিব *s.* time for lighting the lamp,  
about half-an-hour after sunset.  
Arab. *مغرب* sunset, west.  
মরা পড়িতে *v. n.* (to be killed, *but*  
*generally*) to be drowned.  
মাগিতে *v. n.* to beg, live by beg-  
ging.  
মাগী *s.* young woman, wench; mis-  
tress, leman.  
মাঝি *s.* headman, foreman (of a  
boat, or of coolies).  
মাটিরাল *s.* a man who digs earth.  
মাটীল *adj.* earthen.  
মাতন *s.* word, speaking, question.  
মাত বোল *s.* talking, conversation.  
মাতিতে *v. n.* to speak, utter sound.  
মিস্তুরি *s.* barber; carpenter.  
মুই (from মুখি) facing towards. It  
is compounded with উত্তর, পূর্ব,  
দক্ষিণ and পশ্চিম; thus with the  
two former, উন্মুই northwards,  
and ফূম্মুই eastwards.  
মুরা *s.* a hill.  
মুলুক জালাইতে to make the place  
hot, to have the authorities down  
on one, *lit.* to set the country  
(Arab. *ملك*) on fire.  
মেজা *s.* ground, floor.  
মেলা *s.* feast, banquet.  
মেলা যাইতে (mēlá) *v. n.* to go along,  
walk along.

যোগাড় *s.* help, aid (by money or advice).

রওয়াজা *s.* a Mag headman of a village.

রাউলি *s.* Mag priest and teacher.

রাগিতে *v. n.* to become angry.

রাজ *s.* weaving instrument.

রাণ (Pers. ران thigh) *s.* the side of the thigh.

রাফ্ট *adj.* well-known, manifest, plain, clear. Pers. راست true.

রওয়াল *s.* kind of bracelet (= পো-ইঞ্চি).

লক্ষ } *prep.* close to, near.

লগে } *prep.* with (with gen. case).

লবন রাখিতে to make salt by boiling off the water from salt-water.

লম্বরী *s.* peon; from English 'number', each peon having a badge with his number on it.

লম্বা ঘর *s.* prison, jail.

লয় *s.* Sir; it is used interrogatively when a person does not understand what is said to him, "Sir?"

লয় *prep.* with — see লগে.

লাই (corrupted from লাগি?) *prep.* by reason of, on account of.

লাই *s.* basket.

লাইতাই *s.* an outer or secondary verandah.

লাগ পাইতে *v. a.* (= ধরিতে) to catch, seize.

লাগিয়ত *adj.* leased out, sublet.

লাগিয়ত করিতে *v. a.* to lease out (land); to transplant (paddy).

লাতিয়া *s.* verandah.

লামাত (from নামিতে) *prep.* below, down-stream.

লেঙ্গটা (from নগ্ন) *adj.* naked.

লেটাইতে } *v. a.* to lay down or place  
লেডাইতে } on the ground.

লেডগ *adv.* lying on one's back.

শয়িতে *v. n.* to lie down.

শরপরে *s.* kind of hard light mud that covers a field.

শিরে *prep.* upon.

শীজ *s.* flame of fire.

শূখ্না *adj.* dry, dried up.

শোল *adj.* hollow.

শ্যালোক (from শ্যাল) a person related to one through one's wife, wife's relation.

মকালে *adv.* quickly, without delay.

মতাই *s.* step-mother.

মতিনী *s.* rival wife, co-wife. Sansk. মদলী.

মতীঝী *s.* co-wife's daughter.

মরারতি করিয়া, not acting willingly. Arab. شرارة perversity.

মরে *adv.* commonly, ordinarily.

মরেঙ্গা নৌকা *s.* a dug-out, plain open boat made out of a single tree.

মাতাতো *adj.* born of the same father, but a different mother.

মাধ্য *adj.* able, capable.

মারক *s.* frame of the roof on which the thatch is laid.

মুকি (= সিকি) *s.* 4-anna piece.

মুগম্মতে (from গম well) *adv.* very well.

মুরিতে *v. a.* to sweep.

মোরজদা *s.* salt-water inundation.

হউর (= স্বশুর) *s.* father-in-law.

হউড়ী (= শাশুড়ী) *s.* mother-in-law.

হকলিন (= সকল গুলিন) everything.



হাঙ্গাগ হইতে *v. n.* to awake.

হাঁজ  
হাঁজনিয়া } (from সন্ধ্যা) *s.* evening,  
হাঁজিনী } twilight.

হাটি *s.* ridge in a chili field.

হাড়িতে *v. a.* to uproot.

হাতত (hátata) (= সাতাতো) ভাই *s.*  
half-brother.

হাতা *s.* cloth hand-bag.

হাতীনা *s.* verandah.

হাঙ্গা *s.* ladder.

হামতমাম } *s.* jointship in food and  
হামতম } business, commensa-  
 } lity. Pers. هم طعام  
 } eating together.

হাল মেলানির সময় time of unyoking  
the plough, about 10 A. M.

হালিতে *v. n.* to decline, to diminish ;  
বেলা হালি গেল it was past noon.

হালী *s.* ploughman.

হাল্যাভাতি *s.* the time when people  
stop ploughing to take their  
morning meal; about 10 A. M.

হিয়ন } *adv.* here, in this place.  
হিয়ানে }

হীন *pron.* that.

ছাঁরে *prep.* with, together with.

হুর (= শোর) *s.* noise.

হেডেড } *adv.* there, in that place.  
হেঙে }

হেতে *pron.* he, she.

হোথাং *adv.* lying on one's back,  
supine.

হোন্দি = কোন্দি *q. v.*

*Birthday of the Emperor Jaláluddin Muhammad Akbar.*—By KAVI RÁJ  
SHYÁMAL DÁS, M. R. A. S. and F. R. Hist. Society.

[Translated by Babu Ráma Prasád.]

### I. VIEWS OF DIFFERENT AUTHORITIES.

In the course of my constant references to the histories of India to gather information for my forthcoming work on Rájputána, I have found out that Persian authors are not unanimous as to the date of Akbar's birth.

(1.) Abul Fazl, Akbar's Minister says :—"Hamidah Bánú Begam, queen of Húmá'yún was delivered of prince Akbar at Amarkot on Sunday night, the 5th Rajjab A. H. 949\* (= Kartik Sudi 6th, Samvat, 1599 = 15th October, A. D. 1542)."

But he is not certain of the truth of this : he says that two astrologers (probably not living when Abul Fazl wrote,) Maulána Chand and Ilias were present at Amarkot when the prince was born ; and he gives several horoscopes prepared according to the Greek (Yunáni) and Hindu systems of astrology of the prince, which do not agree, some of them marking the sun in Libra and others in Scorpio ; some mentioning

\* Akbarnamah, Vol. I, pp. 31—53.